Table 32 (Continued)

Independent Variables				Help	Go Out With	Trust	Respect	Criticize	Stay Away From	Ask For Advice
WHITES	Middle Class	Female	18-25	3.6	1.4	5.6	5.6	4.9	3.8	2.8
			35-45	5.3	0.8	6.5	6.6	3.3	2.9	4.8
		Male	18-25	2.0	1.1	3.3	3.1	6.0	5.6	2.0
			35-45	5.4	1.2	6.7	6.3	3.5	4.0	2.8

☐ Constant Variable

1. Main effect for race ($p < .0001$) -- Whites are more likely to help, go out with, and trust white policemen as shown in both univariate and multivariate tests. Univariate tests show whites more likely to respect and ask for advice; blacks more likely to stay away. These appear to share their common variance with "trust."

2. Main effect for socioeconomic status ($p < .0001$) -- Univariate and multivariate tests indicate that members of the working class are most likely to go out with white policemen; members of the middle class are least likely; working-class members are also most likely to ask for advice and respect white policemen; white middle-class members are least likely to do either. Univariate tests indicate "trust" shares variance with "going out with" and "criticism" shares common variance with "respect."

3. Sex ($p < .0002$) -- Females show more trust for white policemen; males stay away more according to both multivariate and univariate tests. Multivariate tests show variance unique to "go out with" with males more likely to do so. Univariate tests show respect and criticize share common variance with "trust."

4. Main effect for age ($p < .0013$) -- Both multivariate and univariate tests show that older people are more likely to help, trust, and respect white policemen. Univariate tests show older people more likely to ask a white policemen for advice--this appears to share variance with "help." Younger people are more likely to criticize--inversely related to respect.

5. Sex x age ($p < .0311$) -- Both univariate and multivariate tests show that older females are most likely to trust white policemen; younger females next most likely, and younger males least likely. Younger males are most likely to criticize white policemen with older females next most likely, and older males least likely to criticize. Univariate tests show respect sharing common variance with "trust" and "stay away" related to criticism.